Université Abdelmalek Essaadi Faculté des Sciences et Techniques - Tanger -

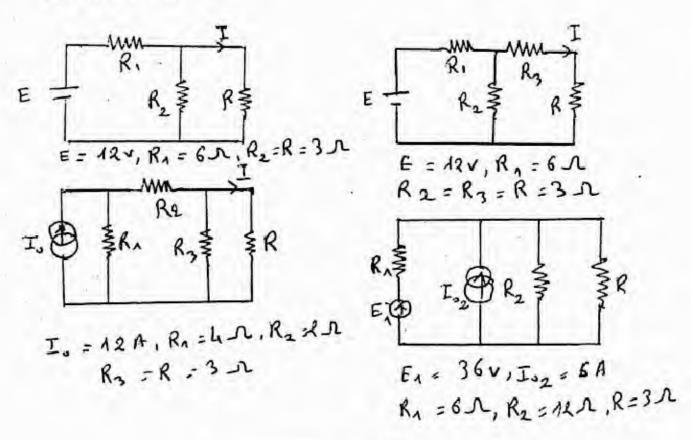
Département de Physique

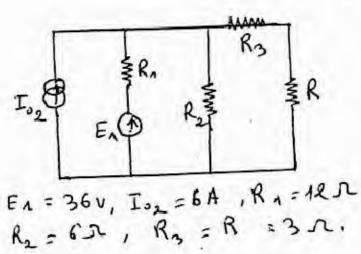
## Série de TD Electronique

## EX:

Déterminer l'intensité du courant qui circule dans la résistance R de chacun des circuits cidessous, en appliquant :

- 1°) les lois de Kirchhoff;
- 2°) le théorème de Thévenin;
- 3°) la loi de Pouillet.







19/ Lois de Kirchoff

a) timbage 1

Noeud A: In = I + I2

Haille 1: -UAB - UBC + UCA =0

E = R, I, + R2 I2

Haille 2: Ro I2- IR=0

 $=) \begin{cases} I_{\lambda} = I_{2} + I & C \\ 12 = 6 I_{\lambda} + 3I_{2} & \Rightarrow I_{\lambda} = 2I \\ I_{2} - I & = 0 \end{cases} = I_{\lambda} = 2I$ 

6/ Montage 2

Nound B: In = I + I2

Hoille 1: - UAB - UBC + UCA = 0

E = R, I, + R & I = > 6 I, +3 I = - 12

Maille 2 I2 R2 = IR3 +IR => 3I2 = 3I+3I => I2 = 2I

$$\begin{cases}
I_2 = 2I \\
2I_A + I_2 = 4 \\
I_A = I + I_2 = 3I
\end{cases} \Rightarrow GI + 2I = 4 \Rightarrow I = 0,5.A$$

c/ Montage 3

Noew A: Io = In+I2

Noval B: I2 = I + I3

Maille 1 UAR = RA In = R2 I2 + R3 I3

Maille IR = I3 R3

In A I2 B I I RE TO RETORDE TO RETOR

$$\begin{cases} I_{\Lambda} + I_{2} = 12 \\ I + I_{3} = I_{2} \\ 2I_{R} + 3I_{3} = 4I_{\Lambda} \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} I_{\Lambda} + I_{2} = 12 \\ 2I = I_{2} \\ 2I_{R} + 3I_{3} = 4I_{\Lambda} \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} I_{\Lambda} + I_{2} = 12 \\ 2I = I_{2} \\ 2I_{R} + 3I_{3} = 4I_{\Lambda} \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} I_{\Lambda} + I_{2} = 12 \\ 2I = I_{2} \\ 2I_{R} + 3I_{3} = 4I_{\Lambda} \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} I_{\Lambda} + I_{2} = 12 \\ 2I_{R} + 3I_{3} = 4I_{\Lambda} \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} I_{\Lambda} + I_{2} = 12 \\ 2I_{R} + 3I_{3} = 4I_{\Lambda} \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} I_{\Lambda} + I_{2} = 12 \\ 2I_{R} + 3I_{3} = 4I_{\Lambda} \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} I_{\Lambda} + I_{2} = 12 \\ 2I_{R} + 3I_{3} = 4I_{\Lambda} \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} I_{\Lambda} + I_{2} = 12 \\ 2I_{R} + 3I_{3} = 4I_{\Lambda} \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} I_{\Lambda} + I_{2} = 12 \\ 2I_{R} + 3I_{3} = 4I_{\Lambda} \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} I_{\Lambda} + I_{2} = 12 \\ 2I_{R} + 3I_{3} = 4I_{\Lambda} \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} I_{\Lambda} + I_{2} = 12 \\ 2I_{R} + 3I_{3} = 4I_{\Lambda} \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} I_{\Lambda} + I_{2} = 12 \\ 2I_{R} + 3I_{3} = 4I_{\Lambda} \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} I_{\Lambda} + I_{2} = 12 \\ 2I_{R} + 3I_{3} = 4I_{\Lambda} \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} I_{\Lambda} + I_{2} = 12 \\ 2I_{R} + 3I_{3} = 4I_{\Lambda} \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} I_{\Lambda} + I_{2} = 12 \\ 2I_{R} + 3I_{3} = 4I_{\Lambda} \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} I_{\Lambda} + I_{2} = 12 \\ 2I_{R} + 3I_{3} = 4I_{\Lambda} \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} I_{\Lambda} + I_{2} = 12 \\ 2I_{R} + 3I_{3} = 4I_{\Lambda} \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} I_{\Lambda} + I_{2} = 12 \\ 2I_{R} + 3I_{3} = 4I_{\Lambda} \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} I_{\Lambda} + I_{2} = 12 \\ 2I_{R} + 3I_{A} = 12 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} I_{\Lambda} + I_{A} + I_{A} + I_{A} + I_{A} + I_{A} + I_{A} \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} I_{\Lambda} + I_{A} + I_{A} + I_{A} + I_{A} + I_{A} + I_{A} \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} I_{\Lambda} + I_{A} + I_{$$

d/ Monlage4

News A: Ix + Io = I3

Hoend B: I3 = I2 + I

Mailler Er-RAIA = UAB = UBC = R& Is

Maille 3 Re Iz = IR

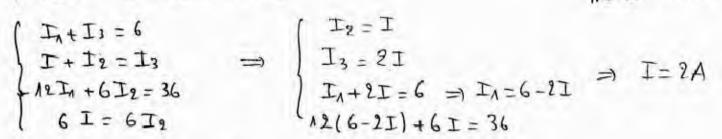
e/ Honlage 5

Nocud A: In = In + I3

Noew B: I3 = I2+I

Harler En-R. In = R2 I2

Mailler R3I+RI=R2I2



90/ Theoreme de Thevenin

a/Montage 1: Schéna initial: Pour construire le HET on de connecte R et on calcule Rth the Eth:

on ouvre le circuit entre B etc (on déconnecte R1 et on éleint la

$$R_{1} = \frac{R_{1} \times R_{2}}{R_{1} + R_{2}} = \frac{R_{1} \times R_{2}}{R_{1} + R_{2}} = \frac{18}{9} = 20$$

. Calcul de Eth

On calcule la tension à vide (UBC)o, toutes le sources sont branchées Eth = (UBC) . On applique le différente lois.

Eth = (UBC) = R2 I2 =  $\frac{4}{3} \times 3 = 4$ Schema fral:

Reh ET TO R Eth

la loi de la Marllo fournit:

$$I = \frac{E_{th}}{R_{th} + R} = \frac{4}{2+3} = \frac{4}{5} = 0.8 \frac{A}{5}$$



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et encore plus..